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HORTICULTURE.

TRANSPLANTING.

T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

SIR—In the New England Farmer of January 28, I observed some remarks upon transplanting, and as I have had some experience in transplanting fruit trees if you think the following method which I have practised with success will furnish any hints which will be of value to any of your readers, you may give them a place in your useful paper.

Several years since I purchased at a nursery owned by a quaker on the North river, a number of trees of choice engrafted fruit, and being desirous that nothing should be omitted that would secure a reward for my trouble and expense, and afford the luxury of good fruit, I adopted the following method in transplanting and managing them, which was then with me an experiment, but it proved to be one which equalled my most sanguine expectations. In the first place I was careful to have the holes where the trees were to stand, dug at least two months before I set them, carefully laying the sods (for it was grass land where I set the trees,) in a heap by themselves, laying the grass side down that they might become completely rotten by the time of setting the trees, and which I consider better than any manure to place round the roots in setting, also to lay the earth next under the sods in a heap by itself to be next used in setting, and the dirt last taken out also by itself, to lay on the top. I consider these seemingly trifling things of importance in affording the nourishment necessary for the life of the trees at this critical time. Care was also taken to have the holes dug two or three feet larger in circumference than the roots of the trees; this is necessary that the roots may have an opportunity to spread and get foothold before the ground becomes as solid as the adjoining earth. Great pains should also be taken to have the fibrous roots naturally spread, and the pulverized sods firmly placed around them, that every facility may be afforded for the support of the trees. My trees were transplanted early in November, which I consider much the best time in our climate, as the earth will then get consolidated around the roots before vegetation commences in the spring, and they will get rooted before the heat of summer, which is apt to kill trees that are set in the spring, especially as the spring where I live does not usually get advanced enough to transplant trees before the last of April or first of May; where trees are set in the spring the holes should he dug in the fall and remain open through the winter. It has been remarked by some, that trees set in the spring will not bear the same year with those set in the fall; if this is so we have an answer to the question often asked "How can I secure fruit every year?" Of this I have had no experience, but it is worth the trial.

Another important thing to be attended to, if you wish the trees to do well is to mark the side of the tree which stands to the south before they are removed from the nursery and be careful to put the same side to the south when they are set; this may appear chimerical to persons who have never observed the difference in trees where this has or has not been attended to; but I have seen trees from this simple circumstance, which apparently remained stationary for several years with the same attention to every thing else in setting—the reason is obvious as every one who will notice either a fruit or forest tree when cut down, which has stood in the open land, will see that the heart of the tree is nearly twice as far from the south as the north side of the tree, the grains of the wood on the south side being so much larger as to make this difference. Now turn the side which has stood to the south to the north, and you must necessarily check the growth of the tree, as the side which has enjoyed the genial rays of the sun which has caused this increased growth, cannot stand the chilling blasts of the north wind and thrive. I have found that trees do much better to rub the bodies and limbs as far as you can reach, with soft soap diluted a little with water; this should be done in May and will kill the lice which are generally to be found on the bark of the trees and cause a vigorous action, which will facilitate their growth. If there is any rough bark on them it should first be carefully scraped off with a hoe. Sometimes trees become hide bound, (a term which farmers apply to cattle which appear stinted and have their hides closely attached to their bodies,) this may be cured by taking a sharp pointed knife and make an incision longitudinally, from the limbs to the ground in the month of June.

I think my trees have succeeded best on sward land, where care has been taken as often as every other year, to loosen the earth with a dung fork for a few feet around the trees and apply a moderate dressing of rotten barn yard or compost manure. If the plough is used among fruit trees, unless the greatest care is observed, which you can rarely if ever secure if left to hired men, their trunks will be galled and many times so injured as to cause the death of the tree, and there is also danger of the roots being disturbed and broken by the plough. I am satisfied that if orchards are once ploughed they must continue to be ploughed and manured as often as once in three years or the trees will not flourish.

Nurserymen generally, if not always, apply so much manure and culture to their ground, to bring forward their trees and give them a thrifty and healthy appearance, that if great care is not taken, to keep the ground loose and manured around the tree, at least for a few years after they are transplanted, they will remain stationary, and by inattention to what may seem things of little consequence, the expectations of those who are looking for a speedy reward for their trouble and expense in procuring choice fruit, are for a longer time at least, if not altogether disappointed. The quaker of whom I purchased my trees propagated his fruit in a way which was new to me and which may be useful to mention here; his nursery contained several acres and he told me that all his trees were obtained by the following simple process, viz: after he had procured his scions, he went into an old orchard and dug roots from trees where they could be spared, of the size of one or two inches in diameter and sawed them into pieces of eight inches in length, and then split the top end and inserted his scion as you would in engrafting upon a limb, wound round a little tow to prevent the dirt from falling into the incision made for the scion and then set the root in the ground so deep as to cover a part of the scion—his scions he said rarely failed, and he was also sure that if they lived he had the fruit put in, whereas if by inoculation on sprouts from seeds, if a bud failed, it might through carelessness or inattention be overlooked and the purchaser get only natural when he expected choice fruit. In this way he performed the operation in his house and when he had finished enough for a row he set them out with very little labor. His trees were as promising as any Nursery I ever visited, and his fruit has always proved what he called it.

Berkshire, Feb. 17, 1835. S.

ARRANGING THE COLORS OF FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

With regard to the difficulty of disposing of whites, blacks, and browns, in the arrangement of flowers, it may be adopted, as a rule sufficient for most practical purposes, that whites look well beside every other color, even blacks and brown; that blacks look best next to greens, reds, and whites; and that the same will hold good as to browns. In arranging hyacinths in a bed, or chrysanthemums on a stage, all the varieties having the same color for a ground should be placed together; for example, all the reds: but, to prevent the monotony that would result from salmon running into crimson, and crimson into lilac, there may be introduced between them streaks of white, and sometimes of black or brown, to keep up the harmony. It must be recollected that, in arranging flowers according to their colors, something of botanical arrangement must be kept in view. That is, all those varieties which approach the nearest to each other must be placed the closest together. This may frequently be done, and harmony preserved, without the introduction of either whites or blacks; but, where it cannot, whites or blacks will afford the desired contrast. It is difficult, if not impossible, to give detailed directions on this subject without the aid of colored plates; and, even in that case, much must be left to the taste and feeling of the operator. We would recommend our correspondent to store his mind with ideas on the subject from the works of Burnet, and of Philips, on painting; or, if these works be too bulky for his purpose, we would recommend a small work, by a scientific house-painter, Dr Hay of Edinburgh, entitled *The Laws of Harmonious Coloring, &c., by D. R. Hay.* If our correspondent possesses our *Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture*, or even

Part xii. of that work, he will find (§2013) how highly we think of Mr Hay's essay; and he will be able to conceive in what way it will be useful to him in the arrangements of his flowers.—*Loudon's Magazime.*

TEA SHRUB.

The Rev. Calvin Wait, of Warren county, in this State, has addressed to the Horticultural Society of Pittsburgh a communication in reference to a shrub, which grows extensively in Limestone township, of that county, and which is supposed to be the real *Tea Shrub.* The principal reason assigned for this belief is the resemblance which Tea made from it bears to the imported. Mr Wait says:

"I shall be highly gratified if the Society take an interest in examining this supposed Tea Shrub. The belief that it is the *real* article is the resemblance which Tea made from it bears to imported Teas, as we have not the means of comparing the shrubs. It is found most commonly on high land, growing in a light sandy soil. The height does not generally exceed three feet. The leaves are green, not far from an inch in length. The flowers are white. The seeds resemble those which are sometimes found in imported Tea. The kind or flavor of Tea very much depends upon the season and manner of curing it. It may be cured in the month of June, before the leaves are fully grown, and in July when it is in blossom (which, perhaps, is the best time,) and later in the season till frost comes. I have ascertained by trial that different shades of color can be produced in curing."

We profess no great skill, in these matters, and are, perhaps, too little of enthusiasts, yet a subject so curious and interesting, surely deserves to be closely looked into. Meanwhile, we are tempted to extract from the *Encyclopedia Americana* a portion of the article "Tea." — *Penn. Advocate.*

"The tea plant so strongly resembles the *camellia* in its botanical characters, that it has lately been referred to that genus. The flowers and leaves are, however, much smaller. The shrub attains the height of five or six feet, and is branching and evergreen. The leaves are alternate, oval-oblong, serrated, about an inch and a half in length, of a dark, glossy-green color, and firm texture. The flowers are solitary or in pairs, disposed in the axils of the leaves; the corolla white, and composed of six petals. It is a native of China and Japan, and has been cultivated, and in common use in those countries, from the most remote antiquity. Tea was hardly known in Europe before the middle of the seventeenth century, but now has become an article of such commercial importance in that portion of the globe, as to employ more than fifty thousand tons of shipping in the transportation of it from Canton. Still so vast is the home consumption, that it is alleged, that were Europeans to abandon the commerce altogether, the price would not be much diminished in China. It appears to be cultivated in all parts of China, even in the vicinity of Pekin, which is in the same latitude as Philadelphia, and has a very similar climate. It succeeds best in south exposures and in the neighborhood of running water. As the seeds are very apt to spoil, and scarcely one in five will germinate, it is usual to plant several in the same hole, at the depth of four or five inches. The plants require little further care than that of removing the weeds, till the third year, when the leaves may be gathered. In seven years, the plants have attained the height of six feet; but, as they bear few leaves, they are trimmed down, which produces a great number of new leaves. The leaves are plucked off, one by one, with many precautions; and only from four to fifteen pounds are collected in a day. In a district in Japan, where the tea plant is cultivated with peculiar care, the first gathering takes place at the end of the winter, when the leaves are young and tender, and are only a few days old: these, on account of their scarcity and dearness, are reserved for the wealthy, and called *imperial tea.* The second gathering is at the beginning of spring, when some leaves have attained their full size, and others are only expanding: all are gathered promiscuously, and afterwards sorted: the youngest especially are separated with great care, and often sold for the imperial. The third and last gathering takes place towards the middle of the summer: the leaves are now fully expanded, of inferior quality, and are reserved for the common people. In China the leaves are probably collected in the same manner. There are two varieties of the tea plant — *T. viridis*, with broader leaves, and *T. bohea* — by some writers considered distinct species. Formerly, it was thought that green tea was gathered exclusively from *T. viridis;* but this is now doubtful, though it is certain there is what is called the *green tea district*, and the *black tea district;* and the varieties of the one differ from those of the other district. Doctor Abel was told, by competent persons, that either of the two plants will afford the black or green tea of the shops, but that the *T. viridis* is preferred for making green tea. The names given, in commerce, to the different sorts of tea, are unknown to the Chinese, the imperial excepted, and are supposed to have been applied by the merchants at Canton. The tea leaves, being gathered, are cured in houses which contain from five to ten or twenty small furnaces, about three feet high, each having at the top a large, flat, iron pan. There is also a long, low table, covered with mats, on which the leaves are laid, and rolled by workmen, who sit round it. The iron pan being heated to a certain degree by a little fire made in the furnace underneath, a few pounds of the fresh gathered leaves are put upon the pan; the fresh and juicy leaves crack when they touch the pan; and it is the business of the operator to shift them as quickly as possible with his bare hands, till they become too hot to be easily endured. At this instant, he takes off the leaves with a kind of shovel resembling a fan, and pours them on the mats: other operators, now taking small quantities at a time, roll them in the palm of their hands in one direction, while a third set are fanning them, that they may cool the more speedily, and retain their curl the longer. This process is repeated two or three times, or oftener, before the tea is put in the stores, in order that all the moisture may be thoroughly dissipated, and their curl more completely preserved. On every repetition, the pan is less heated, and the operation performed more closely and cautiously. The tea is then separated into the different kinds, and deposited in the store for domestic use or exportation. The different sorts of black and green arise not merely from soil, situation, or the age of the leaf; but after winnowing the tea, the leaves are taken up in succession as they fall; those nearest the machine, being the heaviest, are the *gunpowder tea;* the lightest, the worst, is chiefly used by the lower classes. That which is brought down to Canton then undergoes a second roasting, winnowing, and packing, &c.; and many hundred women are employed for these purposes. As a more select sort of tea, the flowers of the *camellia susanqua* appear to be collected. The leaves, indeed, of this plant are often used, and sometimes those of the other species of *camellia*, though that practice is rather to be considered in the light of adulteration. Several other plants appear to be used as substitutes for tea, as a species of moss, different sorts of ferns, &c.; and in Japan the leaves of the *olea fragrans* are used to give it a high flavor. The seeds of the tea plant, as well as of the camellias, and especially of the *C. oleifera*, are crushed for their oil, which is in very general use in the domestic economy of China."

PROPERTIES OF SUGAR.

Dutrone calls sugar the most perfect alimentary substance in nature, and the testimony of many physicians establishes the fact.* Dr Rush, of Philadelphia, says in common with all who have analyzed it, that "sugar affords the greatest quantity of nourishment in a given quantity of matter of any subject in nature." Used alone it has fattened horses and cattle in St Domingo for a period of several months, during the time when the exportation of sugar and the importation of grain were suspended from the want of ships.

The plentiful use of sugar in diet is one of the best preventives that ever has been discovered of the diseases which are produced by worms. Nature seems to have implanted a love for this aliment in all children, as if it were on purpose to defend them from those diseases.

Sir John Pringle tells us that the plague was never known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants.

Dr Rush, Dr Cullen, and many other physicians, are of opinion that the frequency of malignant fevers of all kinds has been lessened by the use of sugar. Dr Rush observes, that, in disorders of the breast, sugar is the basis of many agreeable remedies, and it is useful in weaknesses, and acrid defluxions in other part of the body.†

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* He that undertakes, says Dr Slare, to argue against sweets in general, takes upon him a very difficult task; for nature seems to have recommended this taste to all sorts of creatures; the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, many reptiles and flies, seem to be pleased and delighted with the specific relish of all sweets, and to distaste its contrary. Now, the sugar cane, or sugar, I hold for the top and highest standard of vegetable sweets.—*Edwards' West Indies.*

† The celebrated Dr Franklin had taken large quantities of *blackberry jam* for the pain in the stone, and found benefit from it; but discovered at length that the medicinal part of the jam resided wholly in the sugar. From half a pint of syrup prepared by boiling down sugar in water, and taken just before he went to bed, he declared that he often found the same relief that he did from a dose of opium.

It has been said that sugar injures the teeth, but this opinion does not deserve a serious reflection.—*Amer. Phil. Trans.* vol. iii.

The celebrated Tronchin recommended "Eau Sucre" for almost every malady. Dr Forthergill was very anxious that the price of sugar should be sufficiently moderate to render it accessible to the mass of the people. From experiments made by some eminent French surgeons, it appears to be an antiscorbutic, and this is confirmed by well known facts.*

Although sugar has for so long a time been used in our alimentary preparations, it is only since it has been analyzed by the French chemists, that it has become to be considered in itself an alimentary substance. The base of sugar is a glutinous matter, which, in its proper combination, is extremely pure and perfectly soluble, and consequently in the most favorable circumstances for easy digestion. It is therefore extremely wholesome and nutritious. Of this there is abundant proof. During the crop time in the West Indies, all appear fat and flourishing; the cattle which are fed on the cane tops and the scummings, become sleek, and in better condition, although more worked at that time than at any other. The negroes drink freely of the juice, and the sickly among them revive and become fat and healthy. In China and in India the same beneficial effects are recorded. We are told by Sir George Staunton, that in the former country, many of the slaves and idle persons are frequently missing about the time that the canes become ripe, hiding themselves and living entirely in the plantations.

A writer from India observes, "That comfort and health arising to a poor family from a small patch of sugar cane, exclusively of what the jaggry may sell for, can only be known to such as may have observed them in the time of cutting the canes, and noted the difference in their looks before the crop begins, and a month or six weeks after."

The Cochin Chinese consume a great quantity of sugar; they eat it generally with their rice, which is the ordinary breakfast of people of all ages and stations.

There is little else to be obtained in all the inns of the country but rice and sugar; it is the common nourishment of travellers. The Cochin Chinese not only preserve in sugar all their fruits, but even the greater part of their leguminous vegetables, gourds, cucumbers, radishes, artichokes, the grain of the lotus, and the thick fleshy leaves of the aloe. They fancy nothing is so nourishing as sugar. This opinion of its fattening properties, has occasioned a whimsical law. The body guard of the king, selected for the purpose of pomp, are allowed a sum of money with which they must buy sugar canes, and they are compelled by law to eat a certain quantity daily. This is to preserve the embonpoint and good looks of those soldiers who are honored by approaching so near to the person of the king; and they certainly do honor to their masters by their handsome appearance.—There are about five hundred of them, all equally sleek and plump, being actually fattened by sugar. Domestic animals, horses, buffaloes, elephants, are all fattened with sugar cane in Cochin China.

Sugar has been found to be an antidote to the poison of verdigris, if taken speedily and in abundance; and, unlike many other organic substances, its nutritious qualities are not liable to change from the operations of time or seasons.—*Porter on the Sugar Cane.*

*A vessel came from the West Indies heavily laden sugar. A calm that had not been foreseen, prolonged the passage till all their provisions were exhausted. The sugar was the only resource left to the crew, and nourished by it, they at length arrived safely in port. Some sailors had died of scurvy during the voyage and many were threatened with death from the same cruel malady. The scurvy ceased when its victims were, from necessity, reduced to the sugar diet, and the remedy was, at the same time, an agreeable aliment.—*La Gazette De Sante*, No. xliv. 1785.

ITEMS.

FAT CATTLE IN HATFIELD.—Last week the following animals were weighed in Hatfield previous to starting for Brighton: A pair owned by Silas D. White weighed 4,720. Two pair owned by John Hubbard, one pair 4,145, the other 3,975. One pair owned by Harvey Graves, 4,230. One pair owned by James Warner, 4,090. Two pair owned by Roswell Hubbard, one 4,950, the other 3,805. One pair owned by Levi Graves, 3,565.—*Northampton Courier.*

PROFITABLE COW.

A Cow of the dairy of Mrs Elizabeth Sawyer of Sterling, has for the last four years brought calves, which have been sold at the Quincy market, at the age of seven weeks, in the month of February each year, at the following prices:

1832,	weighed 130 lbs.	- -	$ 13 25
1833,	" 118 lbs.	- - -	13 78
1834,	" 125 lbs.	- -	13 88
1835,	" 115 lbs.	- - -	13 95
			$54 86

During the first three weeks of the present year, ten pounds of butter were made from the same cow, and it is believed, had the same care to preserve all the milk in *former* years been taken as has been *this*, as much butter might have been made. 40 lbs. of butter at 1s. - - - 6 67

$61 53

COLD IN GEORGIA.—The unprecedented cold weather of the past week has nearly suspended all business. It has produced a good deal of sickness, and several deaths.

The cold on Sunday was without doubt the intensest ever experienced in Georgia. As stated by our correspondent, the thermometer at daybreak in this place stood at two and a half degrees below zero! In Milledgeville at sunrise it stood at nine degrees below zero! In Augusta same time at two below. The weather has since considerably moderated.

The previous warm weather had called out many flowers, and set several of our neighbors to gardening—some of whom had cabbages, peas, &c. out of the ground!—*Georgia Telegraph of Feb.* 12.

STAGE DRIVERS.—There is hardly a class of men whose sobriety of habits and carefulness are of more importance to the community than that of stage drivers. So far as our circumscribed vision extends in regard to this matter, the public, around us, are happily provided in this respect;—but it seems not to be the case in all places. A drunken artizan may spoil the material which you commit to his hands, without endangering your life; but the stage-driver has often your life and limb in his own hands, and if either they, or his head, become unsteady by inebriety, results may happen from this cause of the most fatal and irreparable nature.

The following is a statement of the facts connected with the melancholy circumstances which resulted in the death of Mr Bullard, of Boston, some days since, as related in the Concord Freeman of last week.

"The driver on taking charge of the team at Groton, was observed to be not very well capable of managing his team, which was observed by several persons; one of whom remarked on his incapacity to drive it. It is not pretended that he was drunk at the time, *but laboring under the stupifying effects of intoxication.* After the arrival of the stage at the stopping place in Littleton, he there took his glass of grog. Mr Bullard, a proprietor in this line of stages, rode on the box with him, and had occasion to rouse him from sleep twice after leaving Groton. Mr B. was still on the box with the driver when they left Littleton; on arriving at the summit of the hill where the accident happened, the driver was unable to control his team, four spirited horses, and they ran full speed down the hill, coming in contact with Mr Powers's (who strove in vain to give more room) six-horse loaded wagon—striking first the fore wheels then the rigging of the wagon, and then the hind wheels, which upset the coach; the horses, with the fore wheels were providentially disengaged from the stage, ran a short distance together when the leaders broke loose and went on for a mile or two Mr Bullard, holding on the railing of the coach as it turned over, swung round and and fell under it upon his side. Another passenger upon the box was thrown several feet beyond the coach, and considerably bruised; the driver shared a similar fate. After being extricated, Mr B. was heard to attribute the misfortune to a *drunken driver;* and afterwards added that he was on the point of taking the reins himself when the horses ran. Previous to expiring, Mr B. communicated to those in attendance the facts above stated—which we have gathered from those who have investigated the matter, and are ready to corroborate their statement."—*Salem Observer.*

NEW INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATING FEMALES.—We see by an article in the Springfield Gazette, that a new (orthodox) Institution for Educating Females, is about to be established at South Hadley, in this State, on the same plan as the Female Seminary located at Ipswich, in this county, under the care of Misses Grant and Lyon. The writer of the communication in the Gazette observes:—"Many individuals from its commencement watched the developement and influence of the Ipswich Seminary, have long felt a desire to see other institutions established on similar principles so that the admirable system of moral, intellectual, and physical discipline there in operation, may not terminate with the lives of its principals, but be transmitted to posterity." Miss LYON will take charge of the new Institution, when it goes into operation. The new Seminary at South Hadley is to be called "*Pangynaskean Seminary.*" As this name may sound rather queer (says the Editor of the Springfield Gazette) when unexplained, we will anticipate the writer a little by stating, that it is composed of three Greek words, denoting the *entire education of woman*, moral, intellectual, and physical.—*Salem Obs.*

GREAT FIRE AT CHARLESTON.—Our city which has for some considerable time been exempt from fires of any great magnitude, was visited yesterday morning between one and two o'clock by a destructive conflagration which raged for three or four hours, laying in ruins upwards of fifty houses, and the most venerable and time-honored of our Churches. The most striking feature in this calamity is the destruction of St Philip's Church, commonly known as the Old Church. Twice before had this Church escaped when surrounded by fire. In 1796 it was preserved by a negro man, who ascended it, and was rewarded with his freedom, for his perilous exertions; and again in 1810, it narrrowly escaped the destructive fire of that year, which commenced in the house adjoining the Church Yard on the north.—*Charleston Courier, Feb.* 17.

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers, announcing as an astonishing novelty, that the Abbe Janet, of Normandy, "has succeeded in teaching a person to speak who has been deaf from his nativity." The novelty is now of 350 years standing. Pedro Ponce instructed four deaf mutes in Spain to write and speak in 1570, and John Bonnet published the method in 1620. In 1659, Drs. Holder and Wallace succeeded in the same difficult task in England; and it has ever since been a regular branch of instruction in that country. The tones of the voice in such persons have always been "singular," and generally "unpleasant."—*Annals of Education.*

GAMBLING IN PARIS.—The French government draws yearly from the *hells* of the metropolis, a revenue of about £220,000 sterling. The keepers of these dens realise at least three times as much, making in all nearly a million sterling; and yet there are fools who still go to such places to win money.

WEALTH OF A CHURCH.—Trinity Church in the city of New York is said to be worth twenty millions of dollars; and its capital is constantly increasing.—*Sun.*

AGRICULTURE.

[For the New England Farmer.]

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

REPORT ON FARMS.

The Committee on the best cultivated Farms Report,

That one claim, and one only, has been made, under this head, and that is by Mr Amos Shelden, of Beverly, — on his farm of 212 acres, — to whom they recommend the second premium of $100

While the Committee regret that no other applications should have been made to this society by our intelligent and practical agriculturists, they witness with pleasure that a spirit has been elicited, and that our valuable county societies have had the pleasure of rewarding numerous claimants for the good management of farms.

Mr Shelden, who does not make farming his sole employment — has complied substantially with the advertisement of the Trustees, — and as it is proposed to have his statement published, as part of this report, the committee deem it unnecessary to make many remarks upon it. Mr Shelden deserves commendation for his attention to some things which are well worthy of the notice and imitation of farmers in particular,

For having his farm so divided into pieces as probably to make all temporary division fences unnecessary.

For draining and reclaiming low or meadow lands.

For renovating old pastures by ploughing and sowing down anew with grass seed.

For having the food for his cattle prepared by cutting and mixing the hay &c. with grain and vegetables.

For his care in collecting manure, and making a liberal and judicious use of it on his farm.

For having, by good management, gotten so much produce from his farm in 1834, with so few laborers.

For the small quantity of ardent spirits which he permitted to be consumed compared to former times by his laborers — an entire abstinence from which, would have a fine moral effect.

On the other hand, Mr Shelden's operations as a farmer, taken together, do not come up to the full expectation or wishes of the Trustees. It was hardly to be expected indeed from one whose cares are so divided as his are. It would have been well if he had attended to and stated with some precision, the advantages of a rotation of crops, so far as his experience extends. If he had attended to the cultivation of vegetables, as food for his stock in addition to potatoes such as mangel wurtzel, carrots, Ruta Baga, common turnips, &c.

If he had made some experiments in ploughing in green crops, as a manure, and given the result. If he had been much more liberal in the use of grass seed. If he had shown more interest in respect to orcharding and fruits of various kinds. If he had turned his mind more to the breeds of stock, &c. &c.

It has been a leading object of the Trustees, in offering these handsome premiums on farms, to bring about something like method in our agricultural operations. In the mechanic and manufacturing arts — in all the sciences — discoveries and improvements are constantly making — and why not in those most important of all arts, agriculture and horticulture, on which all others so essentially depend? Why should not our industrious and sensible cultivators make experiments of no great hazard or expense, and preserve a record not only of their success, but of what would be quite useful to know, *their failures*? Why not endeavor to learn so much of the nature and uses of different soils as to determine what course will probably be the best as to a rotation of crops and in the different use of manures and in improving on a soil by a mixture with another? Why not keep a diary to which they might turn at any time and compare one season with another as regards heat and cold, rain and sunshine — the times of planting and harvesting and the many occurrences of the year?

This diary could be kept with great advantage by young members of the family. It would afford lasting instruction and give them a habit of exactness and system in every thing. Why should not our farmers — instead of going the old round, in the use of implements, and the various labors of the farm — avail themselves of all modern experiments and improvements — so far as can be easily done — and let the results of such trials be known to their friends and the public? The Committee are fully aware that all these matters are attended to by some of our discerning farmers, but how desirable it is that it should become more general. — As the business of a farm does not, from the nature of it, admit of a division of labor, so essential in many other employments — such as those of mechanics and manufacturers, surely nothing should be neglected that can be done, where labor is so dear as in this country, — by the use of labor saving machines, by making the soil as productive as possible, and by adopting every facility within our power. The offer of premiums, on the best cultivated farms, will be repeated for 1835 — and it is hoped that many of our enterprising agriculturists will strive to gain them.

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Beverly, December 26, 1834.

BENJAMIN GUILD, ESQ.

SIR—In my note of September 23d, 1834, I offered to your consideration my farm, situated in Beverly, as suited to claim the premium offered by the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, in their circular of September 1st.

In compliance with the requisition of the Society, I herewith furnish you the evidence to support that claim.

This farm is situated in the North Parish in Beverly, on the western side of Wenham Pond. It contains two hundred and twelve acres of mowing, tillage, and pasturing, the nature and quality of the soil of which is given in the annexed schedule.

That the claim for the premium may be more readily appreciated, I present the farm in the following eighteen divisions in which it has been improved.

No. 1. *Great Field*, containing about 30 acres. *Soil*, loamy. Twelve acres have been in grass four years, producing on an average about one and three quarters tons to the acre. Eight acres were planted to corn in 1832, manured in the hill with 12 loads of stable manure to the acre. In the Spring of 1833 the corn hills were split and harrowed down, and 60 loads of green cow stable manure spread on, and ploughed in. It was then sown with oats, at the rate of four bushels to the acre. A part of the oats were cut green for fodder, producing two tons to the acre. The residue stood until ripe, and yielded 40 bushels of oats per acre. In consequence of the extreme dry weather, I did nothing more to this piece until the following September, when it was ploughed, harrowed, and sowed with 1 peck *red top* and 1 peck *herds-grass* to the acre, and brushed in. The winter being unfavorable, the grass did not look well in the Spring. On the first of April it was again sown with half the above quantity of *red top and herds-grass* with 4 pounds of clover, per acre, and brushed and rolled. It being somewhat weedy, it was mown the first of July, and produced about 5 tons. On the tenth of September it was mown again, and produced about 3 tons—making in all about 1 ton to the acre. One and a half acre was broken up after the grass was taken off in 1833, dressed with ten loads of compost manure, per acre, harrowed, sown to turnips, brushed and rolled. In consequence of drought, the turnips did not succeed well. The last of September one quarter of an acre was ploughed without disturbing the sward. The turnips being small, they were turned in, and one peck of the Black Sea wheat was sown, harrowed and rolled. The wheat stood the winter well, and grew rapidly until about the 10th of July. It then blighted, and was cut for fodder. In the Spring of 1834, one third of the turnip ground was sown to peas for family use and market. The residue of the turnip ground was planted to potatoes. One half an acre was broken up about 15th June, and manured in drills with 8 loads common barn yard manure, per acre, and sowed with two bushels of corn. This we began to cut 10th August, feeding it to 30 milch cows, twice a day until 15th September. Another half acre, being wet, was planted to potatoes late in June, and manured in the hill with long manure. Two acres is natural meadow, producing about one ton of hay per acre. The residue is swamp and upland, partly covered with wood, none of which has as yet been cultivated.

No. 2. *Tom's Lot.* Contains about seven and one half acres; three and half upland, and four of meadow, 2 of which has been reclaimed by draining and carting on gravel, with a very little manure. It has become very productive, yielding 2 tons good marketable hay per acre, instead of one quarter of a ton of miserable polly-pod hay. The other two acres of meadow have been drained and somewhat improved, and produces about one ton of tolerable hay per acre. Two acres of the upland have been in grass for 7 years, and have given good crops every year, say more than one and half tons per acre—without any other dressing than an occasional sprinkling of the drainings of the barn and slaughter yards, which is carried on in a hogshead, placed upon a pair of low wheels or sled; the hogshead having a scuttle on the upper side to receive the liquid, which is dipped up with a large ladle, and is let off through holes in the under side. Three quarters of an acre of this grass was broken up after being mowed in July, the present year, dressed with 8 loads of compost, and harrowed, sown with turnip seed, brushed and rolled. One acre, five years ago was covered with whortleberry bushes, and with some trees. After clearing, it was ploughed in 1830, and planted to potatoes: in 1831, to early peas and potatoes, and sown to winter Rye in September. In 1832, the produce was

12 bushels. In 1833, it was planted to early peas and potatoes, and sowed to rye again in September. This has been a very hard piece to subdue, and has only been manured in the hill when planted. The residue, rather a large half acre, was broken up in the fall of 1832, and cross-ploughed in the following Spring, and planted in about equal parts to corn, potatoes and cabbage. The corn and potatoes were manured in the hill with stable manure, the cabbage with leached ashes. The corn occupied a dry gravelly knoll, and the season being dry, it was light. The potatoes occupied a more favorable spot, and were very fine, producing at the rate of 350 bushels per acre. The cabbage was also very fine; this year, the potato lot was planted to cabbage; the cabbage lot to onions; and the knoll to corn again. After splitting and harrowing down the hills, green manure from the cow stable was spread on at the rate of 8 loads per acre, and ploughed in. It was then harrowed, and holed 30 inches apart each way, giving at the rate of about 6000 hills per acre, and 4 kernels of corn was dropped in each hole, and covered with two quarts of leached ashes. When the corn was large enough to hoe, the loose mould was drawn around the corn, and the ashes covered. It has twice since been gone through with the hoe, merely to keep the weeds down, without forming any hill.

Soil, Upland, loamy. Meadow, naturally wet and miry.

No. 3. *Pond Field.* 10 acres. This lot was ploughed early in September, 1832, for the first time, it being a worn out pasture. After being harrowed, it was sown with ten bushels of winter Rye, without dressing. The produce in 1833, was 80 bushels. It was again ploughed in May, 1834, harrowed, and furrowed both ways three feet nine inches apart, and dressed in the hill with twelve loads of manure per acre. This manure was compounded of equal parts of slaughter house and stable manure and swamp muck, with one twelfth leached ashes, all well mixed and fermented. On 15th May commenced planting to corn. Three rows round the field were planted with potatoes. *Soil*, loamy and warm.

No. 4. *Hill Field.* 10 acres. This field is in grass, and produced in 1833, one ton per acre; — the present year, one and a quarter tons. *Soil*, loamy.

No. 5. *Side Hill Field.* 5 acres. This field has been in grass six years, and has this year produced one ton per acre. *Soil*, loamy.

No. 6. *Orchard Field.* 7 acres. This field was set out to orchard about twenty years ago. Trees not very flourishing. Planted to corn 1832. Manured in the hill, 12 loads per acre. Produced 40 bushels per acre. In 1833, it was sown to oats, 4 bushels per acre. Oats very stout. Part cut for fodder, yielding 2 tons per acre. The residue stood till ripe, and yielded 35 bushels per acre. It was ploughed 1st October, 1833, and sowed to grass seed. The management of this piece was similar to the eight acres of No. 1, and was attended with the same effects. *Soil*, loamy.

No. 7. *Warren Field.* 12 acres. Has been in grass 5 years. Produced 1832--'33, one ton per acre. Ploughed in spring of 1834, and ten acres planted to corn. Manured and managed same as lot No. 3. The residue planted to potatoes. Both this, and No. 3, were hoed twice. *Soil*, black mould.

No. 8. *Swail Field.* 6 acres. This field ploughed first time in September, 1831. In the spring of 1832, it was cross-ploughed, and planted to corn and potatoes. Manured in the hill as in lots 3 and 7. In 1833, it was ploughed, and being wet, two acres were sown to barley in June. The product was 20 bushels. The other 4 acres were sown to corn, broad cast, which produced a large crop, which was fed to milch cows, green. After these crops were taken off, 120 loads of compost manure were spread on the ground, and ploughed in and harrowed. In 15 days it was again ploughed the other way, harrowed, and sown with 4 bushels herds grass and red top, in equal quantities — two acres of the same being sown with winter rye. *Soil*, stiff, inclining to clay.

No. 9. *Spring Field.* 6 acres. Improved as a pasture until the spring 1832. Three acres were then ploughed, harrowed, and furrowed three feet and an half, one way, with a double mould-board plough. It was manured by dropping a shovel full in the furrows every 18 inches, taking 18 loads of long manure per acre. Planted to potatoes. Hoed twice. Produce, 1000 bushels. In 1833, planted to corn, and managed the same as lots 3 and 7. Produce 50 bushels per acre. In the spring of 1833, one and an half acres more broken up, 1st June. Harrowed, furrowed three and an half feet each way, and planted to potatoes. Manured in the hill, with 12 loads long manure per acre. Produce 200 bushels. In 1834, the above four and an half acres were ploughed, and sown to oats and barley. Produce 101 bushels of oats; 22 bushels barley. The residue of this lot is uncultivated. *Soil*, similar to No. 8.

No. 10. *Baker Pasture.* 12 acres. Broken up for first time in May 1833. Harrowed and furrowed, and planted to corn. Managed as lots 3 and 7. Produce 300 bushels. Early in May, 1834, it was again ploughed, with the intention of sowing to oats, but heavy rains prevented. In June it was again ploughed, and sowed to oats for fodder, and produced 14 tons. *Soil*, rather more loamy than lots 8 and 9.

No. 11. *Pond Marsh.* 6 acres. Natural meadow. Producing half a ton per acre of coarse bog meadow hay.

No. 12. *Ray's Meadow.* 2 acres. Same as No. 11.

No. 13. *Hill Pasture.* 10 acres. Natural Pasture — not been ploughed.

No. 14. *Pond Pasture.* 10 acres. Same as Hill Pasture.

No. 15. *Sheep Pasture.* 25 acres. Natural pasture — Groves of Pine, Maple, Oak and Walnut trees.

No. 16. *Thicket Pasture.* 8 acres. Natural pasture — large grove of Walnuts.

No. 17. *Ox Pasture.* 7 acres. This has been laid down six years. It was sown with half a bushel of herds-grass and red top, equal parts of each, and three pounds white clover to the acre. The seed was sown with barley. *Soil*, loamy.

No. 18. *Lovett Pasture.* 46 acres. Natural pasture—principal part of which is flat, wet and cold.

NOTE.—The Winter Rye was injured by blight. The crop of Onions was light, but quality good. The Corn was first quality. The quality of all other articles was good.

The corn raised in lot No. 3, was the yellow 8 row kind, which was introduced into this neighborhood a few years since from the Western part of this State. There were 964 baskets; each basket yielding, on the 1st of December, 18 quarts and 2 gills shelled corn.

The Corn raised in lot No. 7, was principally of the 12 row kind. It was introduced into the neighborhood from Vermont four years since. The yield was 1005 baskets; each basket yielding 17 quarts and 1 gill.

RECAPITULATION.

Lots.	No. Acres	Eng. Hay tons.	Mead. do. tons.	Green Peas bushels.	Potatoes bushels.	Green Corn. tons.	Turnips bushels.	Turnip Beets. bushels.	Cabbage. tons.	Wint. Rye bushels.	Onions. bush'ls.	Stalks. tons.	Rye Straw. tons.	Barley. bush'ls.	Corn. bush'ls.	Oats. bushs.	Oats. tons.
No.																	
1. Great field,	30	29	2	40	250	3	210	20	24	13	30	14	1		16		
2. Tom's field,	7½	7	2												542½		
3. Pond field,	10				360												
4. Hill field,	10	12½															
5. Side Hill field,	5	5															
6. Orchard field,	7	7															
7. Warren field,	12				560					33		12	14		537½		
8. Swail field,	6	7												22		101	34
9. Spring field,	6																14
10. Baker pasture,	12																
11. Pond marsh,	6		3														
12. Ray's meadow,	2		1														
	1134	674	8	40	1170	3	210	20	24	46	30	26	24	22	1096	101	174

In addition to the above named produce, ten tons Pumpkins, one ton of Squashes, and three bushels White Beans were raised in fields No. 3 and 7. In a small garden, not included in the foregoing, were raised 23 bushels Carrots, 10 bushels beets, and other vegetables for family use.

REPORT ON WHEAT CROP.

Fitchburg, Feb. 16th, 1835.

To P. C. Brooks, Esq.

Dear Sir—Having recently received a line from John Heard, Esq. the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, referring me to address you as Chairman of Committee on "Vegetable and Grain Crops," in a statement which the rules and regulations of said Society demand, in order to become a recipient of its premium on wheat, I with pleasure do now, what I should have done before, but for the circumstance of their being *no* premium offered for Spring Wheat. As the Society have thought proper to grant me a premium on my crop of Smyrna Spring Wheat, I have (since the receipt of Mr Heard's letter,) had the field surveyed, as per the certificate enclosed, with such other "proofs" as the rules demand.

The field is situated on a very high swell of land very near the one, (and in point of fact partly the same) which drew the premium on potatoes several years since, which field in the following year, if I mistake not, also drew the premium on wheat, by producing over 37 bushels of Gilman Spring Wheat. Since which time it has produced good crops of hay, clover, herds-grass, and red top, averaging 2 tons to the acre, each year. It being again broken up in the autumn of 1832, in the spring of 1833, a dressing of about 18 cords of long manure, unfermented, was spread and ploughed in, furrowed two and a half feet for potatoes, the seeds placed about 15 inches apart, the plants hoed twice. I harvested I believe, 625 bushels of the red and blue sorts.

Before the winter set in, the field was thrown into ridges by the plough, these ridges were opened in the following spring, as soon as the frost would permit: after which I cross ploughed the other way, *deep and fine*, sowed on what we supposed an acre, two and a half bushels of Smyrna or Black Sea Wheat, and harrowed it in across the furrows, immediately following with the roller. The time of sowing, about the 20th of April. When the plants were 2 inches high, sowed on 20 bushels of unleached wood ashes. During the summer, up to its heading out, the crop looked remarkably well, but unfortunately when in the milk, we had a succession of thunder storms which beat it down in such a manner, that much of the crop did not *fill* to perfection.

On threshing out the crop, which we performed by the assistance of a horse-power machine, we found from what was grown on the acre and ten rods, fifty and one half bushels of wheat.

Notwithstanding we performed the threshing with much *care*, yet in feeding out the straw I find from the many kernels scattering on the barn floor, that there were fully fifty bushels grown on the acre, as expressed in my former letter to the committee. The field is again stocked down to herds-grass and red top; I sow no clover, as sufficient goes out with the sheep manure. I will before closing, observe that the Smyrna Wheat fully answered my expectations; we had 112 bushels grown on various fields, some sowed on the *newly* broken field, all which *rose* after the storm, were well filled.

Yours with high esteem,

Payson Williams, *Owner.*
J. D. Williams, *Assistant.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Worcester County, ss. Febuary 24th. 1835. Then appeared the above named Payson Williams, and J. D. Williams, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing certificate by them subscribed.

Before me, Daniel Brigham,
Justice of the Peace.

—

I, Philip F. Cowdan, of Fitchburg, in the County of Worcester, sworn Surveyor, hereby certify that I have this day measured a certain piece of land on which wheat was grown the past season by Payson Williams, of said Fitchburg, and find the same to contain one acre and ten rods or one hundred and seventy square rods.

Philip F. Cowdan.

Fitchburg, Feb'y 14th, 1835.

—

EXPENSE OF CROP.

Place to the account of wheat crop, its proportion drawn from the manure carried on to the field and ploughed in previous to the planting of the potatoes; say, about one-third or six cords, $ 12 00

2½ bushels seed,	5 00
Ploughing, harrowing, and rolling,	4 00
20 bushels wood ashes, and sowing do.,	3 00
Cradling 1 50, binding and carting, 2 50,	4 00
Threshing and cleaning up,	7 00
	$ 35 00

REPORT ON FOREST TREES.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to award premiums for the best plantation of forest trees, beg leave to report that there are two applications for premiums on plantations of the locust tree. One of these by William Buckminster, Esq. of Framingham, and the other by William Clark, Jun. Esq. of Northampton.

Both experiments appear to have been carried into effect with care and perseverance. It has not been practicable for the committee to have visited the two plantations, distantly situated as they are, but they are satisfied from inquiry and the several documents which accompany these applications, parts of which will be submitted with this report, that the exertions of both have been meritorious. They have zealously exerted themselves in this early effort to promote an inquiry and experiment which must in prospective be of great importance to the country. This has been done at some expense, and with a praiseworthy desire to promote the objects contemplated by the Trustees.

It is to be hoped that their exertions may be continued, and that others may be induced to make extensive plantations of the locust, so that this useful and ornamental tree may be restored, and again become familiar to our view. In the rearing of forest trees extensively, it must be useful to know the best mode of culture. This has been little understood or practised in our country, except in the re-growth of our wood-lots. The importance of the locust tree can hardly be overrated either for the purpose of timber or fuel; and what is more, this tree combines rapid growth with great durability. It has been ascertained by your Committee that posts, after standing in the ground nearly half a century, on removal have been found perfectly sound.

The locust tree for timber and more particularly for treenails was in most beneficial use previously to the revolutionary war. But at that time the borer, so called, made its destructive appearance and his ravages laid waste this beautiful tree! These pests of vegetable life, seem fortunately to be disappearing—and it has been thought by the Trustees that it would be well, by the offer of liberal premiums to encourage the introduction and culture of plantations of forest trees, having reference more especially to the vigorous re-appearance of the locust tree.

The modes of culture are placed before the public, and may be improved upon by experience.

The Committee, however, cannot refrain from expressing a distrust of the proposition of Mr Buckminster, to cut them down when young in order to increase their ultimate growth. This must rest upon his own opinion, the correctness of which a few years will decide. True it is that this is occasionally practised with some fruit trees, but your Committee are impressed with the opinion that timber trees grow more straight and will become more valuable by remaining untouched.—An objection of some weight here presents itself to these applications. They were both before the Committee heretofore, when Mr Cogswell's plantation was preferred and received the premium. They are again presented. It must be obvious that a renewal of applications if constantly made, would be attended with inexpedient results and may require future regulation.

But the Committee consider the labor and exertions manifested in these plantations as meritorious, and likely to be attended with good success, and as no new applications are offered, that it would be beneficial to give some encouragement to these applicants to induce them to extend and perfect their experiment, it is, therefore, recommended, that a gratuity be presented to William Buckminster, Esq. of Framinghan, of $20. And to William Clark, Jun. Esq., of Northampton the like gratuity of $20, as an expression of the sense the Society have of their exertions in furtherance of this useful object. All which is submitted by order of the Committee.

John Welles, *Chairman.*

Boston, Feb. 1835.

We have deferred some communications, as well as editorial matter, to our next, for the purpose of introducing as many of the Reports as possible of the *Massachusetts Agricultural Society.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

By L. Josselyn, a fine well grown Hyacinth. Bouquet Tendre. For the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP.

Errata.—In the communication for the N. E. Farmer, headed "Cold Weather," page 254, about the middle of the third paragraph, instead of "year," read *years.* In the last sentence of the 5th paragraph, for "this year," read *the year.*

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Feb. 23.—At market this day about 650 head of Beef Cattle, 1000 sheep, and 40 Milch Cows.

The Beef Cattle were of fair quality, and the greater portion readily sold. Extra lots were taken at $7, good do. from $6 to 6 50, fair $5 75, ordinary and middling $5 to 5 50 per cwt.

Sheep.—The demand was fair, and considerable numbers were sold at the following prices: extra lots $5, good do $4 to 4 50, fair $3, ordinary and middling $2 to 2 50 each.

Milch Cows.—Sales noticed, $20 to 25 and 30 each.

THERMOMETRICAL.

[Reported for the New England Farmer.]

Range of Thermometer at the Maverick House, East Boston, in a shaded Northwesterly exposure, free from the wall.

FEBRUARY, 1835.	7, A. M.	1, P. M.	9, P. M	Mean
MONDAY, 23, - - -	39	42	34	38
TUESDAY, 24, - - -	33	35	34	34
WEDNESDAY, 25, - -	34	40	34	36
THURSDAY, 26, - -	30	32	25	29
FRIDAY, 27, - - -	16	16	14	15
SATURDAY, 28, - -	6	18	13	13
SUNDAY, MARCH 1, - -	6	23	15	15

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER & GARDENER'S MAGAZINE,

FOR MARCH. just published by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the *New England Farmer Office.*

CONTENTS.—Article 1. Cantua Coronopifolia; 2. Remarks on raising new varieties of Pinks; 3. On the cultivation of Asparagus; 4. On accelerating and retarding the maturity of Fruits and Vegetables in the open air; 5. Horticulture, &c.; 6. Azalea, Rhododendron, and Epigæa; 7. Autumnal Marrow Squash; 8. On the cultivation of Florists' Flowers; 9. On forcing the Cherry; 10. Leucopogon Richei; 11. On collecting specimens of Natural History; 12. Horticulture near Boston; 13. Massachusetts Horticultural Society; 14. Notices of Foreign Publications; 15. Miscellaneous Articles; 16. Gardeners' work for March.

A colored Plate of the CANTUA accompanies the No. which, with 40 pages, nearly all *original* matter, renders it a valuable work.

TERMS.—*Two Dollars per annum in advance.* march 4.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, &c.

NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, in NEWTON, MASS. 5½ *miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and ½ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

The FRUIT TREES include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears,—also, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS, Strawberries, Figs, &c.—selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, VenetianSumach, Altheas, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Address to WM. KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation to Boston gratis.

All orders left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at his Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, who is Agent, will be in like manner duly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

10,000 *Peach Trees.*—Gentlemen who may be desirous of forming extensive orchards of the Peach tree in the vicinity of our rail roads, for the supply of the Boston market, are now offered a capital collection.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the estate of the late Ebenezer Bugbee, deceased, situated in Roxbury, on the upper road, leading to Dorchester, four miles from the city,—well known in former times, as the Bugbee Tavern.

Said estate contains about nine acres of valuable land, on which are a large number of choice Fruit Trees, with a dwelling house and out houses thereon, with an excellent well of water.

The situation is desirable to any one wishing to build, as there are many lots on the premises admirably calculated for cottage lots.

Said estate, if not disposed of on or before the 2d day of April next, will then be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For further particulars inquire of AARON D. WILLIAMS, or JOSEPH BUGBEE, Roxbury. march 4.

TO LET.

A valuable Farm, containing about three hundred acres of cultivated land, within three miles of Lowell, with between twenty and thirty cows and other cattle, and farming tools.

This farm has been used as a milk farm, and has supported forty head of cattle for many years, is well fenced and watered.

The proximity of this farm to Lowell, one of the best markets in this commonwealth, makes it a desirable one for a good farmer. Said farm will be let for a term of years, possession given the first of April next; good references will be required. Apply to the subscriber at Lowell, who will show the premises. Also, at this office. B. F. VARNUM.

March 4, 1835. 4t*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There will be a stated meeting of the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society,* on SATURDAY next.

march 4 R T. PAINE, *Secretary.*

TREES FOR SALE,

AT W. BUCKMINSTER'S Nursery, Framingham:—Apple trees, Cherry trees, Pear trees Peach trees, Rock maple and Larch trees.

Also, Isabella Grape Vines, all of the first quality, at customary prices. March 4.

REGISTER FOR 1835.

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington Street, has just published the Massachusetts Register for 1835, containing the names of the new Legislature, new city officers, justices, lawyers, ministers and doctors throughout the State; with the cashiers of the Banks in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and the names of the Banks in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Also, a complete list of the post masters, militia officers, colleges, education, missionary, bible, tract, sabbath school, medical, literary, marine, temperance and charitable societies; banks and insurance companies; national, army and navy departments; names of consul, &c. and much other useful information.

Also—just published, STORIES OF GEN. WARREN, in relation to the *Fifth of March Massacre, and the Battle of Bunker Hill.* To which is added, Gen. Warren's fifth of March Oration.—By a Lady of Boston. feb. 25.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNED STOCK.

To be sold, a number of fine animals, from the breed of Denton, Admiral, Wye Comet, &c. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, on the Welles farm, near Doctor Codman's Meeting-House, in Dorchester. feb. 25.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

JUST received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, the greatest variety of early Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in New England, many of which are now wanted for Hot Bed Sowing. We have received from Europe the finest assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet Portuguese Marjoram, and early deep Scarlet Short Top Radish Seeds, &c. &c. Among the European Cabbage Seeds are the true early York, early London Battersea, Savoy, and other Cabbages—early curled Silesia, Tenni-ball, and Royal Cape Head Lettuces, Mignionette, Long Turkey Cucumbers, for forcing, (white and green) early White Dutch Turnips, Tomatos, Lima Beans, early Peas, Beans, &c. comprising every kind of seed wanted in New England,—warranted of the very first quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr Isaac Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER.—This valuable medicine has been known to the public for about 30 years, as a most certain cure for weak and inflamed Eyes of almost every description, after most other remedies had been used unsuccessfully; indeed the Proprietor has never known it fail to effect a cure, when applied strictly according to the directions wrapped around each phial. But it is unfortunate for the public that this valuable medicine has often been counterfeited, and the counterfeiters encouraged by its being purchased by unprincipled dealers in medicine. That the public may be guarded against imposition, the proprietor and inventor now signs his name at full length, "Isaac Thompson," in his own hand writing, on a red label, pasted on the outside wrapper of every bottle. This test every one must examine before he buys.

The above mentioned Eye Water may be had of most of the respectable Druggists throughout the United States and of the subscriber (proprietor) in New London, Connecticut.

ISAAC THOMPSON.

New London, Ct. Dec. 1834.

TO LET.

A Farm of about 100 or more acres of Land, situated one mile from the city of New Haven—very desirable as a Dairy, a great part being pasture, and produces good hay. There is a cottage, and every requisite building, all newly erected, and may be had for such term of years as may be agreed upon, at a moderate rent. Address No. 265, Post Office, New Haven, (post paid.)

The stock of Cows, Team, and Implements of Agriculture, may be taken with the Farm at a fair valuation. Feb. 25.

TO LET,

ON a lease of five or more years, as may be agreed upon, a Farm, containing one hundred acres of Land, suitable for a Dairy, with dwelling house, barn, and all other buildings requisite, a good orchard, and well watered. The situation is two miles from the city of New Haven, in the Parish of Hampden. For further particulars address (post paid) to No. 265, box, post office, New Haven. Feb. 25.

GARDENER.

A situation is wanted as gardener, by a single man, who can be recommended as to abilities, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office. march 4.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 00	8 75
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	20	23
BUTTER inspected, No. 1,	"	14	17
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	6
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	38
FLAX, American,	"	10	11
FLAXSEED, none,	bushel	1 25	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	5 75	5 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 50	5 62
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	72	72
southern yellow	"	65	68
white,	"	66	67
Rye, northern,	"	80	82
Barley,	"	63	65
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	47	48
HAY, best English,	ton	18 00	19 50
eastern screwed,	"	13 00	15 00
hard pressed,	"	14 00	16 00
HONEY,	gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality (new)	pound	11	12
2d quality	"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	
southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8½
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	10	12
dry hide, sole,	"	16	18
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	30
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 00	1 12
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	16 00	
bone, middlings,	"	8	8 58
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, (new)	bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern,	"	75	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	8½	9½
White Dutch Honeysuckle,	"	25	31
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	60	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	50	58
do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	42
do. 1-4 and common	"	32	36
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	40	45
Northern pulled. 2d do.	"	30	33
Northern pulled. 3d do,	"	23	25
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"	35	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	10	12
BUTTER, (tub)	"	16	17
lump	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1835.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 164 Beef Cattle, 310 Sheep, and 100 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—In consequence of the very small number at market, sales were effected easily and prices advanced. We quote prime at 34s 6d a 36; good at 32s 6d a 33s; thin at 26 a 30s.

Sheep—No sale was effected of one lot of about 200, and the best at market, some of an inferior quality were taken at 21 and 24s.

Swine—Nearly all at market were sold in one lot, price unknown; at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Youth's Keepsake.]

THE SILKWORM'S WILL.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

On a plain rush hurdle a silkworm lay,
When a proud young princess came that way.
The haughty child of a human king
Threw a sidelong glance at the humble thing,
That took, with a silent gratitude,
From the mulberry leaf, her simple food—
And shrunk, half scorn and half disgust,
Away from her sister child of dust,
Declaring she never yet could see,
Why a reptile form like this should be,
And that she was not made with nerves so firm,
As calmly to stand by "a crawling worm!"

With mute forbearance, the silkworm took
The taunting words, and the spurning look,
Alike a stranger to self and pride,
She 'd no disquiet from aught beside,
And lived of a meekness and peace possessed,
Which these debar from the human breast.
She only wished for the harsh abuse,
To find some way to become of use
To the haughty daughter of the lordly man;
And thus did she lay a noble plan,
To teach her wisdom, and make it plain,
That the humble worm was not made in vain;
A plan so generous, deep and high,
That to carry it out she must even die!

"No more," said she, "will I drink or eat!
I 'll spin and weave me a winding sheet,
To wrap me from the sun's clear light,
And hide my form from her wounded sight.
In secret then till my end draws nigh,
I 'll toil for her; and when I die,
I 'll leave behind, as a farewell boon,
To the proud young princess, my whole cocoon,
To be reeled and wove to a shining lace,
And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face!
And when she can calmly draw her breath,
Through the very threads that have caused my death,
When she finds at length she has *nerves so firm*,
As to wear the shroud of *a crawling worm*,
May she bear in mind, that she walks in pride,
In the winding-sheet where the silkworm died!"

FEMALE BEAUTY AND ORNAMENTS.

[From "Curiosities of Literature."]

BY D'ISRAELI.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be died black to be beautiful in Guzurat. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goats; and to render them thus, their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown, and if there was any competition between two princes, the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries, the mothers break the noses of their children; and in others press the head between two boards, that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. The Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. The female Hottentot receives from the hand of her lover, not silks nor wreaths of flowers, but warm guts and reeking tripe, to dress herself with enviable ornaments.

In China small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eye-brows that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eye-brows. It is too visible by day, but looks shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose-color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The Emperor of Monomotapa would not change his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty.

An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruvians, however, think otherwise; and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materials; such as green crystal, gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings. This is rather troublesome to them in blowing their noses; and the fact is, some have informed us, that the Indian ladies never perform this very useful operation.

The female head-dress is carried in some countries to singular extravagance. The Chinese fair carries on her head the figure of a certain bird. This bird is composed of copper, or of gold, according to the quality of the person. The wings spread out, fall over the front of the head-dress, and conceal the temples. The tail, long and open, forms a beautiful tuft of feathers. The beak covers the top of the nose; the neck is fastened to the body of the artificial animal by a spring, that it may the more freely play, and tremble at the slightest motion.

The extravagance of the Myantses is far more ridiculous than the above. They carry on their heads a slight board, rather longer than a foot, and about 6 inches broad;—with this they cover their hair, and seal it with wax. They cannot lie, nor lean, without keeping the neck straight; and the country being very woody, it is not uncommon to find them with their head-dress entangled in the trees. Whenever they comb their hair, they pass an hour by the fire in melting the wax; but this combing is only performed once or twice a year.

The inhabitants of the land of Natal wear caps, or bonnets, from six to ten inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with a purer grease, which mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives.

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